

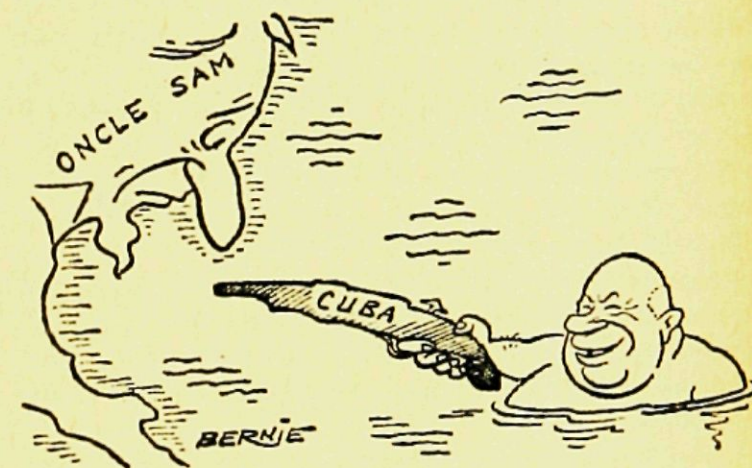
• Abroad •

Namur, Belgium. The haul in last month's raid by Belgian police and French anti-OAS agents was leaner than the publicity suggested. Colonel Argoud and all other important figures escaped; it is possible that the men arrested were decoys assigned to cover the OAS-CNR leaders. The de Gaulle security forces believe the OAS is almost ready to mount a major campaign. The various raids, arrests and interrogations prove that the OAS has within France depots of thousands of tons of arms; ample medical supplies for clandestine hospitals; large reserves of money, etc. OAS activists are able to acquire all necessary identity papers, auto registrations and uniforms. Its networks extend deep into key governmental bureaus and above all into the army, including St. Cyr (the French West Point) and the general staff. OAS commando groups now organized inside France are believed to include 3,000 to 5,000 men, mostly officers, parachutists and Legionnaires, under operational command of Captains Sergent and Curutchet. There are supporting networks in Spain, Belgium and the French army in Germany. Colonels Argoud, Gardy and the formidable Colonel Godard—long thought to be dead because of a false rumor deliberately circulated—seem able to carry out liaison missions with impunity.

Salisbury, So. Rhodesia. The Rhodesian Federation—and perhaps all British East Africa along with it—seems headed for general crisis within the coming year. Nyasaland, with its government already in the hands of African nationalists under Hastings Banda, demands both secession from the Federation and full independence. Sir Edgar Whitehead has just banned the principal nationalist party in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe African People's Union) and any successor organization. A thousand or more ZAPU members have been arrested. Its leader, Joshua Nkomo, took temporary refuge in Tanganyika, but returned to face arrest and administrative restriction after his followers accused him of desertion under fire. In Northern Rhodesia the nationalist leader, Kenneth Kaunda, steps up the pace of his demands. In all three territories, strikes, riots, assault, arson, murder and the rest of the standard repertory have become widespread in recent months.

Munich. This year's *Oktoberfest* is outdoing all its predecessors. It has been given the rather odd official name, *Die Grosse Freiheit*—the Big (or Great) Freedom. The huge park is crowded with the usual fare of fairs, but the heart, or hearts, is seven vast beer pavilions, each seating 5,000 drinkers plus bands, singers, waiters and MC's, the majority in Bavarian jackets and lederhosen. The general style is very loud in the Bavarian manner: everybody rising to drink collective toasts, singing rousing songs together, throwing rolls back and forth, and hitting each other with large papier maché pick-axes. The beer, needless to add, is superb.

Turin. Since September 13 a million metalworkers of the great industries of north Italy have been conducting a strike unprecedented in both methods and demands. ("Metalworkers," mostly organized in a union—F.I.O.M.—run by a Communist-Socialist united front, include workers in auto, major appliances, machines, etc., as well as in steel plants.) Three days on strike, enforced by mass picket lines, alternate with three days at work. In some plants, on certain days, the alternation is one hour at work, one hour on strike. (The leadership aims by this controlled cycle to develop the working mass into a flexible, disciplined force.) The primary demands are not "quantitative"—that is, for higher wages, which have leapt forward in north Italy during the past decade to the top European level—but "qualitative": for labor (i.e., union) participation in deciding about work schedules, production pace, wage levels, even such matters as investment, allocation of funds to depreciation and reserves, expansion decisions, and business policy in general. Already Fiat, Italy's largest industry, which has had no union contracts since 1953, has begun negotiations with F.I.O.M. and F.I.M., the smaller Catholic union that has joined this drive toward "workers' control."



"Hands Up!"

Marguareis, France. The doctors are astonished at the speed of 23-year old Michel Siffre's recovery from his remarkable experiment. To test man's ability—now brought directly into question by space flight and nuclear submarines—to survive and function in an "alien" environment, Siffre spent 63 days in total isolation in a remote cave beneath a permanent glacier of this massif. The humidity was virtually 100% and the temperature at freezing point; there was of course no ray of sun for the entire two months, and no human contact. Siffre experienced a number of the signs of animal hibernation: his bodily temperature dropped several degrees; his psychic faculties, including perception, only half functioned; he slept 50% longer than normal; he lost track of the rhythm of day and night, and the normally correlated rhythms of eating and sleeping. His personal diary gradually disintegrated into meaninglessness; but to the end his scientific notes and recordings—the voluntary and conscious aim of his experiment—were in order.

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